Business Motices.

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT. "Twill pay a hundred per cent, sir,"
The glib stockbroker said.
But the dividends somehow failed to come
fill the investors all were dead.

Tis perplexing to find investments,— Safe, lasting, sure to pay,— Though capitalists search for them The markets, every day. But there is one investment
Pays always "cent per cent";
Buy SOZODONT, use freely,
And you will see what's meant.

SUCCESS REWARDS MERIT As a rule, and SOZODONT is no exception. There is not in the market a preparation the sale of which has been attended with more success. Decay of the teeth is prevented by SOZODONT. It imparts to them an ivory whiteness. It is a liquid, not a gritty and cerrosive paste or powder. It remedies oftensiveness of the breith, leaves an agreeable flavor in the mouth, and is itself tragrant. Reing what it is, no wonder that SOZODONT is a success, and is made the subject of so many encomiums.

A .- BOKER'S BITTERS since 1828 acknowledged to be by FAR the MEST and PERST Stemach Bitters and whether taken FURR or with wines or liquors.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1890.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Föreign.-Emperor William has decorated Professor Koch with the grand cross of the Order of the Red Eagle. === The Czarewitch is at Port Said. === The River Neva is frozen over. === ans are uneasy over the non-arrival of the Supreme Judge appointed by the Powers. --- The Marquis of Euntty was chosen rector of the University of Aberdeen, defeating James

Bryce. Domestic .- The religious excitement among the Indians was reported to be subsiding in North Dakota, where the Indians were taking their rations as usual. === Harvard defeated Yale at football by a score of 12 to 6. = The United States Rolling Stock Company, whose headquarters are at Chicago, was placed in the hands of a receiver. == The Hocking Valley natural gas field was reported to be about exhausted. The evangelist D. L. Moody began a series of meetings in Chicago.

City and Suburban.-The walls of a new stable of Wells, Fargo & Co., in Jersey City, fell, killing one man and injuring ten others. = A large silk mill and several adjoining buildings were burned in Paterson, N. J.: loss, \$400,000. The financial situation showed decided improvement; meeting of railway presidents soon to be called to consider radical reforms in railway management. --- Argument on the subway in junction case was begun in the Supreme Court. = Stocks active and higher, closing firm.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Clear of fair, and cooler. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 46 degrees; lowest, 40; average, 42 3-8.

The fall of a brick wall of a large building under construction in Jersey City was one of the incidents of yesterday's gale. The Coroner's inquest will undoubtedly bring out expert testimony respecting the thickness and strength of the wall. Apparently it was of flimsy construction, and the accident seems to have been caused by negligence on the part of the building inspectors. A wall that was too weak to resist a November wind ought never to have

One of the finest and most extensive exhibitions of flowers ever seen in New-York will be opened to the public to-morrow at the Madison Square Garden, where all traces of the great Horse Show have entirely disappeared. Over 30,000 square feet of floor-space will be covered by a bewildering maze of orchids, chrysanthomums, ferns, and beautiful foliage plants. and the vast Garden, filled for the nonce with fragrant perfumes, will present the aspect of a great field of brilliant-hued and harmoniously blended colors.

Fortunately for the peace of New-Hampshire. the Governor and his Council have decided to summon an extra session of the Legislature on December 2, to consider the extraordinary situation that has arisen by reason of the unauthorized election to the next Legislature of certain persons representing the small towns. and by reason also of the elections held on the basis of the new census. This is a wise and prudent decision. No excuse should be allowed to the Democrats for their outrageous conspiracy to steal the State of New-Hampshire. If the Legislature does nothing else, it will at least elect a clerk, and thus remove one of the complications.

Still no rain in California, and as the days pass and the early ploughing season advances the situation is becoming serious. Weather prophecy is a ticklish trade at best; the floods. the drouths and the swift caprices of the Golder State render the pursuit more than usually precarious. But wise men of the West with a fancy for breaking the record may make the but it would appreciably reduce the death-rate,

the thirteen-year hypothesis-say, thirteen or happiness of the race. fourteen. The worst drouths since Americans began taking notes (and the land) happened in what should have been the rainy seasons of 1850-'51, 1853-'54, 1876-'77. The season of 1889-'90, being the thirteenth, proved excep-

The annual struggle for football honors between Yale and Harvard came off yesterday at Springfield, and after a brilliant display of situation which has gradually been focussing power and skill ended with a victory for the at the Pine Ridge Agency has an appearance Harvard team. The spectacle was exhilarating in the extreme. An enormous crowd was present, and the excitement was intense from a conflict would almost certainly be precipithe beginning to the end of the conflict. The losers cannot claim that they were "yelled out General Brooke, who is in command of the of the game" by their opponents, for neither side had the best of the cheering, and the sympathies of the multitude in attendance were about evenly divided. The result intensifies interest in the final contest between Yale and Princeton on Thanksgiving Day, though it is not to be expected that either of these great rivals will be able to play better football than was played by yesterday's victors.

THE IRISH CRISIS.

The crisis in the fortunes of the Home Rule cause is described in plain but wholesome terms by our London correspondent in to-day's cable The Irish leadership must be transletter. ferred to Mr. McCarthy or to some other associate, or the alliance between the English Liberals and the Nationalists will be fatally compromised. Mr. Gladstone could not, if he would, carry the majority of his English and Scotch followers with him behind Mr. Parnell. A general election, held under existing political conditions, would be disastrous to the Home Rule cause. This result is so plain that it is simply amazing that a political leader of such lucidity of judgment as Mr. Parnell should hesitate for a moment, or that his infatuated associates should importune him to retain the leadership. Mr. Schnadhorst's reference to Mr. Gladstone's feeling on this subject at yesterday's meeting of the Liberal conference is unmistakable. The great English statesman, who has made great sacrifices and divided his party once for the sake of Ireland, considers it Mr. Parnell's duty to retire. He cannot reasonably be expected to divide his party again for the sake of vindicating a confessed adulterer.

The strong and vehement language which our London correspondent uses is justified by the facts of the situation. Mr. Parnell has not only been shown to be an immoral man, but a treacherous, base and untruthful leader, who has sacrificed himself and his cause to his mistress. If he had been charged with common theft, and with breaking into a friend's house, and had admitted his guilt in open court, he would have been adjudged an improper leader of the Irish party. He has stolen the affections of his friend's wife, and broken into a house where he was received and entertained as an honored guest. Such base conduct, with all the deceptions and treachery which it has involved, has effectually discredited him. If he had confessed before the Commission last year that he had deliberately committed perjury, he would have ruined his prestige as a man of truth and honor. Why is not the same prestige destroyed to-day when his sworn denial in the pleadings of the O'Shea case is contradicted and vitiated by his con-

fession of guilt? Mr. Parnell is a discredited leader, who will prejudice hundreds of thousands of English and Scotch Liberals against the Home Rule cause. Mr. Gladstone cannot afford to tolerate him any longer as a political associate. These may seem harsh words; but the most faithful friends of Ireland to-day are those who, like Mr. Davitt, are telling the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

THE CONQUEROR OF DISEASE.

Which one of the world's greatest generals or conquerors, which of its living monarch even the best and wisest, will deserve to be mentioned in comparison with modest German Professor Koch, if his discovery proves to be all that he and others believe? As benefactors of the race, some generals do deserve a place, for "civilization sometimes does get forrard on a powder-cart." So some monarchs by wise ruling have earned a place in the grateful memory of the race. But which one of them all has served humanity as much as he may serve it who succeeds in giving protection against one of the most common and deadly diseases?

Science properly does not assume that a victory has been achieved until the proof is complete. It is not long since a most honored name in France was connected with an elixir of life, which has proved to his reputation an elixir of death. Other discoveries not a few have been widely heralded, which were not found to answer expectations. This is an era of marvellous medical investigation, and with its many triumphs science must sometimes meet with failures also. But nothing of the charlatan or quack is seen in the free offering of Dr. Koch's discovery to the world, or in his modest and cautious estimate of his own accomplishment. He does not profess to believe that consumption can be cured when the greater part of the lung has been destroyed, and pretends no certainty that the destruction of the bacilli and the extirpation of the disease at one time will prevent its return, for as yet no experience can give assurance on that point. He frankly tells a medical inquirer that a considerable proportion of the patients under his immediate supervision do not yet appear to be benefited at all, though the large majority have been cured.

Professor Koch shows nothing of the charlatan in his prudent refusal to make known the constituent elements of his remedy before it can be produced with necessary care and skill and administered with scientific precision of method. The reasons given by him to medical inquirers appear eminently sound and in the best sense disinterested. In seeking to make this discovery as widely beneficial to the world as possible, he is indeed taking the best course to secure that immortality of fame which to the elevated soul is more precious than all material possessions, and it is none the less true that his caution and prudence may tend to secure him a greater material benefit from his achievement, but these cannot be reckoned his ruling motives or censured as such, if the course he pursues is that which a strict regard for the progress of science and the welfare of

mankind would dietate. If the discovery meets the expectations of even the most conservative scientific men who have had opportunity to investigate it, who can compute its worth to the world? The medical statistics of the last census showed that consumption alone caused more deaths than any other disease, no less than 91,270 out of 756,893 deaths from all causes, and over 18 in every 10,000 inhabitants. If the disease can with certainty be arrested and cured in its earlier stages science will not wait long to find means of detecting it before it has gone too far, and applying the remedy. The extirpation of this disease alone might not indeed promise a reduction of over one-eighth in the number of deaths, since persons who escape this evil may be found more exposed to others,

most of what so far seems an illustration of and add beyond calculation to the comfort and

THE SIOUX AND THEIR SUPERSTITIONS. If an Indian war is not presently to be fought, all the signs will be belied. The Indian is a great procrastinator, and he will take his own time for an offensive movement, especially as he knows that the Government is not likely to strike the first blow. But the of immediate menace, and if the Government were to undertake to suppress the ghost dances tated. Some of the dispatches say that troops at Pine Ridge, contemplates such a movement. It is not easy at this distance to reach a fair conclusion as to the wisdom of that proceeding, but it would seem to be a mistake. The Government should certainly with telerity concentrate a force at Pine Ridge sufficiently large to whip the Indians if they engage in hostilities, but with that force available, forbearance and not severe action seems to us the proper policy.

The excitement under which the Indians are now laboring has been developing for two or three years. It is the result of many widely different influences. Among all the Northwestern tribes there is and always has been a large body of hostile, ugly Indians, whose malignant purposes have been but partially concealed. They have watched the progress of civilization among their people with profound jealousy. They have kept away from the agencies, and have closed their ears to all reports of the white man's numerical strength and unbounded reources. Some are ignorant, implacable savages. Others are men of force and ability, sincerely proud of their traditions and ways, and deeply mortified at their dependent condition. The motive for warlike enterprises is never wanting to this class of men. Another and much larger class finds in hostile movements what it considers the best way of extorting money and rations from the Government. Among the Sioux tribe this element is particularly strong, and it has a long list of experiences to cite in support of its contention.

In one of this week's dispatches from Mandan, North Dakota, occurred an interview with a friendly Arickaree which threw a bright light upon this sagacious theory. "Our people," said the Indian, "are friendly. We do not believe in the Messiah. But we should be glad to see the Sioux go on the warpath because then the Government would give us all more ponies, more blankets and more rations!" The irreconcilable Sioux chiefs, and many who are ostensibly friendly, continually point to the results of practical benefit to the tribe which have proceeded from their battles with the whites 'See!" they say to their young men, "see what we have done for you. Look at those buildings yonder full of blankets, calico, flour and sugar. See the cattle in the corral there waiting for your knives. See our ponies and guns. They are the price the Great Father pays for our friendship. Look at the timid Look at the Omaha with his head Ponca. down. Look at the dirty Crow. They work for their living. They are cowards, and crawl when the white man speaks. So he puts a plough in their hands and they follow it: a spade and they dig. They are women. But the Sioux holds up his head and frowns when the Great Father does not treat him well." This is a fair type of the arguments which the older Sioux have been addressing to their young men since the battle on the Little Big Horn, and it has the great merit of being backed by sound

When these conditions are considered, and with them the intense superstition of the Indian mind, it is easy to account for the scenes that are being enacted at Wolf Creek and on stitious dreams. Their medicine-men have found in the doctrine of a personal and omnipresent God and of a Saviour mysteriously born and embodied in human form great opportunities for all kinds of fetich-worship. Superstition enters into their lives so thoroughly that its manifestation in religious dances has always been regarded as involving the danger of an outbreak, and although the winter season tribes every family is almost entirely dependent on the Government for food and shelter, it is by no means impossible that their fanaticism may lead them into the commission of acts which will bring on a long and fearful war. The hope is that temporizing policies will tide over each crisis as it arises, and that before warm weather comes the craze will have died away.

THE CHURCH AND GENERAL BOOTH.

The decision of the Archbishop of Capteroury, adjudging Dr. King, the Bishop of Lincoln, guilty of certain unlawful ritualistic practices, has been largely anticipated by those who have closely followed the trial, and will have little effect in settling the questions at issue. For, on the one hand, the Archbishop is too evidently anxious to compromise the matter, by taking a middle course, to please the Protestants in the Church sho have been demanding the absolute conviction of Dr. King. And, on the other hand, the ritualists will pay no attention to the decision, on the ground that the court before which the case was tried had no jurisdiction, and on the further ground that the decision applies to the Bishop of Lincoln only. It is quite likely, therefore, that the foolish and senseless wrangle between the evangelicals and the ritualists will be continued with as much animosity as ever.

Aside, however, from the fact that the Archbishop's judgment will not bring peace to the Church, its premulgation at this time is particularly unfortunate for the Anglican Church. For it comes in the midst of the genuine sensation produced by General Booth's remarkable book-a book which is in effect, though not formally, a most scathing indictment of that The head of the Salvation Army Church. draws a picture of misery, want and destitution in England as terrible as it is true. It is shown that fully a tenth of the population are in a condition worse than slavery, and Christian England is to all intents and purposes utterly indifferent to their fate. In fact, the only agency which appears to take any interest in the material and moral uplifting of these hopeless and helpless beings is the Salvation Army. at whose fantastic methods good Churchmen until recently have been wont contemptuously

Such is the picture, black with ignorance and in and tragic with suffering and woe, which General Booth has just unfolded before the horrified gaze of the English people. No wonder it has arrested attention; no wonder it has touched many hearts with a burning sense of shame that such things can be in a land which has established and endowed a great Church claiming for itself exclusive Divine authority in the work of redemption and salvation. And as the readers of General Booth's book look with wet eyes, it may be, and hearts affame with pity, to the great, wealthy and enlightened Church of England, what do they see? Why that for the last year that Church, forgetful of

everything else, has been eagerly, even acriniously, discussing the question whether a Christian minister ought to stand on one spot or another in the chancel; whether he ought to perform some trivial and meaningless ceremony in one particular way or in another; whether at certain points in the service he ought to face the East or the West, or mayhap even the South; and whether the lighting of candles in the service is or is not an act fraught with tremendous consequences to the whole human race. "Give me the money," exclaims General Booth, in tones whose earnestness compels the attention of the nation, "and with the help of God I will try to rescue these our brethren, who are submerged in poverty, ignorance and sin." And then, while we are thrilled at the spectacle and at the splendid audacity of the man who proposes to do what the Church has so dismally failed to do, there is borne to our ears, in cultured and courtly tones, the "godly judgment" of the Most Reverend Edward White Benson, Lord Archbishop, Primate of All England, and Metropolitan, declaring that after many months of careful and prayerful thought he has concluded that the "Agnus Dei" may

be sung in the Holy Communion! Such questions as these, apparently, are engrossing the attention of the Anglican Church while three million Englishmen are allowed to live and die in ignorance and destitution, by the wealthiest and most enlightened monarchy on the globe. The dignitaries of the Church are fond of arraigning science and unbelief as the foes of revealed religion. But such ecclesiastical dillettantism as this in an age when multitudes of men and women are drifting to moral ruin does more to hurt religion than a whole library of infidel literature. A Church which forgets humanity, while it debates how its ministers shall wear their clothes or fold their hands, cannot long retain its influence in this practical workaday world of to-day.

LOVE AND POLITICS.

We find a little piece of legal intelligence in 'The Boston Traveller" which is calculated to cheer the hearts of all who have a good eye for the fitness of things. This is it:

During the last Presidential election a young lady cheered for Cleveland, and her lover, who was an ardent Republican, broke the engagement on those grounds. Now the jury awards her \$1,000 in a breach

The young lady of course did perfectly right in cheering for Cleveland. If she had refrained from doing so she would have been painfully lacking in the courage of conviction-one of the chies charms of her sex. Of course it is difficult, not to say impossible, to understand how Cleveland came to be her choice for the Presidency when Belva Lockwood was running for the office What chance is there for the advance of woman suffrage or of cognate reforms in which they are specially interested if women decline to stand by one of their number when she is running-or say gracefully sauntering-for the greatest office with in the gift of the greatest people of the greatest land in the world? This question, however, is thrown in parenthetically. The point upon which we are insisting is that since she was for Cleveland, the girl is heartily to be commended for cheering over his election. It follows inevitably that her lover in breaking his engagement with her because she thus lifted up her voice plainly indicated that he was a good deal of a donkey. A swain who conducts a courtship-as he evidently did-to the motto,

I could not love thee, dear, so much, Loved I not politics more.

writes himself down in large, distinct characters as that sort of an animal.

Any attempt to introduce politics into "that new world which is the old" ought to be sternly frowned down upon by the American people For it is generally admitted that we have too much polities in this country as it is. Once every four years the United States is thoroughly torn np from ocean to ocean with the National can-vass; and in the years between there are engrossing State and municipal contests. Perhaps we should not object to such a condition of things in a government of the people. But let the pothe Wounded-Knee. An acquaintance with litical line be drawn somewhere. Let it be drawn Christian doctrine has served in many cases at courtship. It is desirable that the young Ameronly to give the Indians wider fields for super- ican should be taught that he must enter the drawing-room where the idol of his soul is awaiting him whispering to himself, "He who enters here leaves politics behind." If the donkey of whom (or of which) "The Traveller" tells had not been damaged by a jury to the extent of \$1,000, others of his kind in whom posities is strong might have been encouraged to imitate his wretched example. May the day be far distant when young lovers shall cease to spend their time in singing duets, playing eroquet, reading is at hand, a time when among the affected | Lalla Rookh, getting up amateur theatricals, discussing Browning, swinging on the front gate and in similar light-hearted employments, and shall begin to take such a profound mutual interest in polities that if one of them cheers for a candidate for public office the other will proceed to break the ngagement if the candidate is not the one he is rallying around. It may be said that the girl in guestion began the row by cheering for Cleveand. But that's nonsense. The man-that is to say, the donkey-was at fault for taking the cheers seriously. What he ought to have done. and would have done if he had been another sort of a created being, was to cheer her for cheering without, of course, modifying his own political convictions. If he had pursued that tolerant, generous-hearted policy, it is more than likely that the girl would have been so infatuated with his chivalrous nobility of character that she would have renounced Cleveland on the spot and have embraced his candidate.

Our only regret is that the Cleveland girl sued im for breach of promise. As it is, it is to be hoped that she will throw away the \$1,000 She can do so effectually-the advice is purely gratuitous and she need not take it unless she hooses-by contributing to the campaign fund for the re-election of her candidate in 1892.

The contract has been awarded for the buildings for the immigrant depot on Ellis Island, and they are to be ready for use by the 1st of next April. The additional facilities for the transaction of the immigration business at this port are much needed. The Barge Office has served fairly well as a makeshift, but it was never intended for the use to which it has been put for the last seven months, and its lack of fitness for the purpose is constantly making itself felt. The surprising thing is that the Federal officials have done so well under the circumstances.

To Democratic newspapers: Haul off your roosters. This is the great American turkey's

England with its centuries of sport can boast f no finer spectacle than is annually witnessed at the great Thanksgiving football game in New-York. It is a contest which attracts the attention of the whole country. The Stanley controversy and the Koch paratoloid will have to take back seat on Thanksgiving Day, while the allabsorbing question of the supremacy of Princeton and Yale is settled on the field. This football season has been particularly free from objectionable incidents, barring the cannibalistic display at the Quaker City recently, and if the day be fine 30,000 spectators will see that football is not a game of brute force and savagery, but a display of cleverness, agility, brain and brawn in attractive combinations.

President Gallup, of the Park Department, berins at once to feel relief from the resignation of Commissioner Robb and the appointment of new colleagues who will not be likely for a time to interfere with his plans. The removal of Superintendent Conover, of the uptown parks, may have some grounds, but the reasons thus far assigned are certainly not strong. Mr. Conover has been retained under several administrations and his

work has not been criticized. There has been some unpleasantness between President Gallup and the superintendent, and the real reasons for the removal are probably personal.

Mr. George Bird Grinnell's long and close equaintance with the customs and characteristics of the Indian tribes and minute familiarity with the vast region over which they are scattered, and from which he has just returned, give exceptional value to his estimate of the eristing situation. In an interview, reported in another column, Mr. Grinnell says that the danger of an outbreak lies rather in the anxiety and irritation of the white settlers than in the warlike disposition of the Indians. If the settlers should be led by their fears into aggressions at one or more points the result might be a general uprising, but Mr. Grinnell does not believe that the redmen will make the first hostile demonstration. His description of the ghost dance is spirited and graphic, and the whole interview is important and interesting.

Our fasting friend, Succi, is reported as saying that he was more afraid of returning to eating than anything else. That's where Succi fails to resemble the Democratic party. After fasting from 1860 until 1884 the Democracy returned to the public crib afraid only that there wouldn't be provender enough therein to satisfy its colossal

A poet who favors "The Syracuse Courier" with his latest output, thus vigorously expresses him-

self:

To him who sees beneath the coat That's cheap, a clean man, not a goal; Toilers will come with pick and hoe To help him dig through rotten row; And they will know in all this land The one who sees clear is Cleveland.

It is a little early as yet for the formal opening of Cleveland's next campaign for the Presidency, but it must be admitted that this first peem, if premature, is certainly engaging. We judge from the lyric that some dastardly persons are endeavoring to get the delegates away from Cleveland by insinuating that a man who wears unostentatious garments instead of being "a clean man" is merely a goat. These persons deserve no quarter. If the goat issue is raised in the Democratic National Convention of 1892 the chances are that Cleveland will be nominated on the first

Every city has its day. It is evident that Springfield, Mass., was the capital of the American continent yesterday.

Indiana Mayors seem to be having hard luck about this time. Only a few days have passed since the news came, borne on the wings of the telegraph from Brazil, Ind., that the Common Council of that city had got together and ordered the deposition of their Mayor on the ground of inebriety. Now information is at hand to the effect that the Democratic Mayor of Marion, Ind., who is short in his accounts, has resigned and left the city. Marion, fortunately, is not out of pocket on his account, for his bondsmen have made up the shortage. It is perhaps a sufficient com-mentary on this painful incident to remark that if Marion is wise its next Mayor will have another name than Steele.

Mr. Sullivan states that he is doing so well as an actor that he will not return to the branch of industry with which his name will ever be associated—the business of whaling his fellow-nan. "As it is now," observes Mr. Sullivan, "I am doing better than fighting." He is heartily to be congratulated. As for the stage-well, that's

The monster petition in behalf of the Siterian exiles, which is to be sent to the Czar from this country, is commendable for this reason, if no other, that it puts this public on record as sympathizing with the hopeless sufferers from Russian barbarity. That it will have any practical and immediate effect, that it will in the least ameliorate what is grotesquely termed the administration of it matures, but we of justice in Russia, is scarcely, we regret to say, to locked up large sums. be expected. The notice it will get is likely to be a reply in some "inspired" Russian newspaper, to the effect that the American public has been deceived, that the Russian Government has been grossly libelled, and that, in fact, the life of a Siberian exile is one long summer's holiday, with beer and skittles to his heart's content. If need be, a counter-petition might undoubtedly be got up, "by order of the Czar," in Russia itself, signed by thousands, begging that they be sent as exiles to Saghalien or Nertchinsk, so that they may enjoy the sumptuous hospitality of the "Little Father." Still, every such movement as this American petition is to be encouraged, in order that the voice of the world may as widely and as loudly as possible bear witness against an unexampled infamy. And then, too, it is quite safe. An American will not, as a Russian would, be knouted for signing such a petition.

PERSONAL.

Count von Moltke is an enthusiastic musician, and in former years played the violoncello remarkably well. He delights in quiet musical evenings at home, where Dr. Joachim is a frequent guest, among other famous artists. The Field Marshal lies on the sofa while his visitors play, and alternately smokes and takes snuff from a favorite old box, which he holds in takes shull from a large red slik pocket-handkerchief. The players grow tired before the listener, so the Count's nephew and constant companion, Major von Moltke, gives a hint, and somebody plays Schumann's "Evening Song." The Marshal at once rises, says good night, and breaks up the party.

"The Boston Post" recalls the fact that one mem ber of the eminent Baring family was Alexander, the first Lord Ashburton, who negotiated with Mr. Webster the famous treaty which bears his name, and which settled amicably with England the threatening question of the northwestern boundary of the United States "He had previously been an authority in Parliament on economic questions. There was an interesting ro-mance connecting Lord Ashburton with this country when a young man, when, in opposition to the advice of his father, he married a wife and bought a large quantity of wild land here. But as his wife was an eiress, and the wild land proved to be a valuable inheiress, and the wild land proved to be a valuable investment, the youthful Alexander's judgment was vindicated. It was he who brought the house of Baring to its highest reputation, evoking from the Duc de Richellen the famous declaration that there were six great powers in Europe-England, France, Russia, Austria, Prussia and Baring Brothers. The occasion of this declaration was the fact that the Barings had saved France from its projected occupation for five years by Russian, Prussian and Austrian troops, by taking a large loan for the Government."

Governor Heard of Wisconsin, as soon as he is released from the cares of office this winter, will fill many engagements to speak on duiry topics, not onlin the Endger State, but also in Ohlo, New-York, Ma sotts and Canada.

Chauncey Vibbard, now eighty years of age, spent a year or two of his early life in business in Montgomery, Ala. He is now spending the winter with a son-in-law, A. Craig Palmer, in Macon, Ga., and finds a few landmarks that were there while he was exploring for employment nearly sixty years ago.

Czar Alexander III is a great hunter, a real Nim rod, who does not like the official huntings, in the course of which animals are driven by foresters just under the hunters' guns. At the recent hunting at Spala, in Russia, a deer came out from under the brush, near the Czar, who was about to shoot it, when uddenly General Tcheverine, commandant of the Imperial Guard and an outspoken soldier, exclaimed Imperial Guard and an outspoken soldier, exclaimed:
"You know, Majesty, they have just led the deer here
with a string!" "Well," cried the Czar, half laughing and half angry, "do they take me for Louis XIV!"
And, lowering his gun, he let the deer quietly pass
away. But he left on the next morning with only
two or three persons of his suite, in order to enjoy
the chase on hunting grounds not managed in such
an easy and official manner.

The Empress of Austria recently spent a few day under the strictest incognito. Hotel de la Ville, where she staved, she was described as "Mrs. Nicholson (from Corfu) and suite." She and a lady of her suite were daily to be seen in the stree's looking into the shop windows, or visiting the churche and galleries. One morning she went to the Ufizz Palace, and was stopped at the door by the custodian who asked for her umberella. To this Mrs. Nicholson objected. The man told her she could not enter with it. She said she should, and was going to do so, when the faithful guardian proceeded to take it from her. At this critical moment her lady-in-waiting whispered her name to him. In consequence, with a profusion of bows, she was allowed to pass with the disputed umbrella. THE NEWS OF LONDON.

THE WORST OF THE FINANCIAL TROUBLES BELIEVED TO BE PAST.

PROFESSOR KOCH AND HIS CONSUMPTION CURB -JUDGMENT IN THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN'S CASE-POLITICS AT BIRMINGHAM AND

IN SCOTLAND - MOURNING FOR LADY ROSEBERY-" GENERAL". BOOTH'S CAMPAIGN-MRS. LANGTRY'S CLEOPATRA. IBY CABLE TO THE THIRDYE.]

Copyright ; 1890 : By The Tribune Asse London, Nov. 22 .- The English papers of Monday so far overcame their discretion-a beautiful thing in itself-as to name the Barings. It became right to print on Monday what all the world knew on Saturday. Down to Saturday the secret had been singularly well kept. True, rumors had been flying about for months. But not till last week had this great firm made up their minds to take business friends into their confidence and to confess that they could not go on without While the negotiations proceeded with the Bank of England and others, about six men knew the facts. Yet was the secret kept till the time came to apply to a larger number If it be necessary to apportion blame and

praise in such a matter, it is to be said that City financial opinion runs all in one channel. It was Lord Revelstoke who brought the House of Baring to its present condition. It was because Mr. Thomas Baring could not dissuade Lord Revelstoke, the senior partner in the firm, from his reckless courses that he withdrew some years since, taking his millions with him. Lord Revelstoke's mistakes were two: an over-sanguine temper in great speculative operations-for their dealings with Argentina, which brought them so nearly to wreck, were essentially speculative, to use no harder word-and a rooted belief that whatever the Barings touched must succeed. were other partners who agreed with Mr. Thomas Baring. But Lord Reveistoke bore down all opposition. Mr. Francis Baring, the youngest partner in the firm, is the one who comes best out of all this trouble. Whatever concerned his department of credits have been found by the committee who examined the whole business in perfect order. He it was, moreover, who took the helm when Lord Revelstoke, seeing into what distress he had brought the first merchant house in the world; broke down. He conceived and carried out on the part of the Barings the arrangements by which the house has been saved; and not this house only, but the financial world of London and of much more than London. It is agreed here that if the Barings had gone, anybody might have gone. None can say to what extent the disaster might not have reached.

It was upon this view that the Bank of England eted. The chairman of its Board of Governors. Mr. Littledale, a man of courage, of resource and of the highest business qualities, took the lead. He took not only the initiative, but enormous responsibilities. Next to him, perhaps, comes the First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. W. H. Smith, he, too, pre-eminently a man of business. his assent, and Lord Salisbury's and Mr. Goschen's. had been obtained, the rest was comparatively easy. The guarantee fund now amounts to something like fifteen millions sterling, or the whole amount of the Barings' acceptances out. The list, not published nor likely to be published, includes some private names of very wealthy men in addition to great financial firms and banks.

It was known on Monday that the guarantee would be ample. Yet there have been two bad panies since. These seem to have been due to the extreme timidity of the largest banks and money-lending firms, whose anxiety to strengthen themselves led them to refuse for awhile loans to anybody on any terms. There was difficulty, moreover, about discounting the Barings' acceptances. The Bank of England, when applied to, refused, saying, The acceptance will be paid when it matures, but we cannot discount it.

The worst is now believed to be over. Arsentine finances are to be taken in hand by the srongest committee that can be formed in Londen, and, if the Argentine authorities co-operate, it is relieved to be perfectly possible to bring things round within a reasonable time, certainly long before the three years now allowed for the liquidstheir great mass of securities. Their other business s sound, and every effort is being made to keep hold of it by reorganizing the firm, into which both new partners and fresh capital are ready b enter. Lord Revelstoke is expected to retire. Yesterday witnessed great reaction on the Stock Exchange, confidence and buoyancy succeeding to depression, and prices going up by leaps

and bounts. An intersting account of Professor Koch's consumption cire appears in a Berlin dispatch to this morning's "Times," which evidently proceeds from a specialist. His summary of the whole matter is that "cotsumption, whether luprous or pulmonary, internal or external, can, when taken in season, before the bacilli have done their work, be cured, and is now being cured in Berlin by the new treatment of Professor Koch." This write has seen over a jundred patients convalescing and others cured, apparently for good, though he admits that nobody can say whether the bacilli may not return. He gives an interesting description of Professor Koch's personal appearance. which must be an awful shock to the readers of a journal from with such vanities are supposed

to be rigorously extuded. Professor Koch is unhappily ill from overwork; perhaps also from consumption, due to his living constantly in an atmosphere impregnated with bacilli. The secret of the lymph remains a secret. Professor Koch exhibts it in a vial, but still declines to say how it's composed, though many of his assistants and nedical friends know it. The world may know it a few weeks hence. He admits that there is no use in treating patients who are too far gone, bit believes that he can cure those whose physica condition, tuberculosis in early stages excepted, i good: He has twenty patients under his personal charge, of whom fifteen are getting well, audfive are no better than when the treatment began. Berlin, says this lively chronicler, is consumption-razy. More patients are arriving than can find rom or doctors to look after them. Lymph is excessively scarce.

The Ritualistic party in the Church of England have won a very considerable victory. For then it is a victory not to be defected and outlawed. The judgment pronounced yestrday by the Arch bishop of Canterbury in the fishop of Lincoln's case absolves him from nearl; all the charges against him. To the lay mind to points at isse seem trivial enough, but there i a great body carnest Churchmen to whom the are profoundly serious. The mixing of the wim, says the Archbishop, as a part of the service, it igainst the law of the Church; but the use of the Cup mixed beforehand is not an ecclesiastical offence. The ceremony of ablution, in which nany discovered peresy, is pronounced innocent. Still graver was the accusation that the Bishop of Lecoln, during the communion service, stood on thewest side of the table, whereas he ought to have tood on the north side. It appears that the words west and north have not only an astronomical but a liturgical meaning and it is decreed that the Bishop might interpet them in either and stand where he liked. Oher counts of this ecclesiastical indictment wee levelled against the singing of the "Agnus ei" the reception of the Elements, and using lighted candles on the communion table, which were not wanted for illumination. These also wer thrown out. Of two offences, nevertheless, te Bishop held guilty. He broke the Bread an took th up "not before the people," and hemade the sign of the Cross while pronouncing bsolution nd the benediction. These things he mst do no more. As a whole, the judgment will b regarded